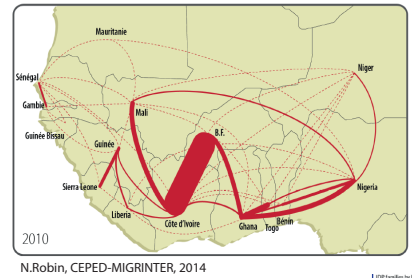


FOURMI : FOUille de Récits des parcours Migratoires

L.Bacon*, N.Robin**, M.Roche*** et M.Teisseire***

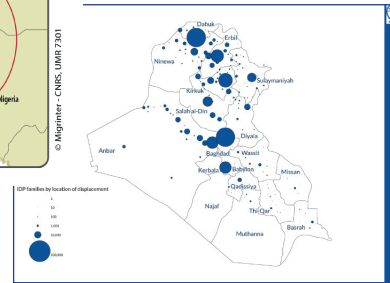
Le traitement des grandes bases de données statistiques n'aboutit qu'à une vision restreinte de la réalité migratoire. Leur représentation au lieu de départ et au lieu d'arrivée du migrant demeure le traitement le plus courant. Ce type de données collectées donne une représentation figée de la situation à un instant précis. Elle ne permet pas de saisir la migration comme un processus dynamique.

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N.Robin, CEPED-MIGRINTER, 2014

Une représentation figée de la réalité à un instant T aux points de départ et d'arrivée



C.Roussel, MIGRINTER, 2014

Pourtant la présence en un lieu de populations migrantes (déplacés, réfugiés, demandeurs d'asile ou autres) répond à des logiques complexes qui se mettent en place entre le moment du départ et celui d'arrivée, selon les opportunités et les contraintes du parcours migratoire. Connaître ces stratégies est essentiel pour comprendre le devenir de ces populations et adapter les plans d'action pour les protéger et les accueillir.

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Des techniques inédites d'extraction de connaissances pour interroger les enjeux sociaux et politiques des parcours migratoires

(1) une méthode générique et (2) un prototype de cartographie interactive présentées au Salon Innovatives

1.1. Catalogue numérique Récits de parcours



1.2. Extraction d'informations à partir de thésaurus multilingues



1. Extraction automatique de connaissances par le Visiteur



... spatiales

Zégoua, 17 ans, émigré du Mali, suite à la crise.

Je suis parti à l'aventure pour raison économique familiale défavorable. J'ai eu l'information de la route à travers mon cousin qui avait déjà tenté cette route. Je suis passé par Bamako et de Bamako j'ai pris l'autobus jusqu'à Gao. Arrivée à Gao il y avait beaucoup de migrants de toute nationalité. Il n'avait pas des guides qui ont proposé de nous faire partir en Algérie à travers un pickup parce que on n'avait pas de passeport. Quelques jours après nous sommes partis une nuit pour l'Algérie passant par le désert. Quand nous sommes arrivés dans un village vers la frontière d'Algérie un camion nous a envoyé jusqu'à Bordj. Comme je n'avais pas beaucoup d'argent pour continuer j'ai travaillé à Bordj. De Bordj à Adrar j'ai emprunté un camion pour arriver à Maghnia je suis venu dans le transport commun, heureusement la police ne m'a pas contrôlé. Je peux construire un avenir en Europe.

... temporelles

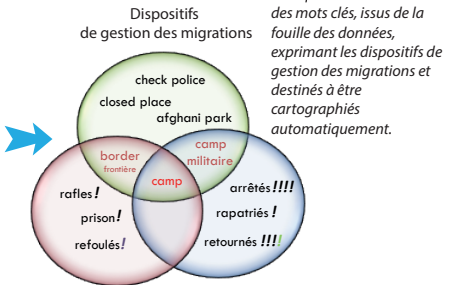
In Croatia, they arrest you, and you came to Germany by police. You are fingerprinted, so if I go to France, I have to go back here. Me! In Switzerland. But I got fingerprinted. That was in the military camp. You have two fingerprinted. Germany need Syrian people... I don't know why. Like a dream... Now I am thinking that this is a dream. Because, suddenly I decided to come here. Two days after, we started the journey. Now, I think I'm like in the dream, waiting for someone who get me up. The only way for staying in Germany is to be a Christian. 27 people is not exactly the family, it's 3 family together. The main family is me, my brother and my mother. The others families, are family of my mother with wife and children, and there were also family of my father. Every family reached Germany. They all get house. So exactly we are 4 family. We decided to come here together. Me and my brother, I speak english and friends of my brother, actually, my brother has a lot of information about the way. But he is a kid, he is just 18. But he has a lot of information. For example, in Athens he says "we have to buy simcard here, we have to buy something here... we have to change document here", he has a lot of information about the way. That was good, coming here. All the problem is to stay here. It's very hard. No, just me. In Iran, I lived in another city than my family. Here, I told you, to want to go Germany, you have to stay in Germany, and here, I want to leave alone, without my family. I like my family, but I don't want to stay with them. Every person, after 20 years like to leave alone. It's better. If you stay with your family, you can't go up. Like my brother. He stayed with my mother, so he doesn't have education, he doesn't speak english. So, in the camp, if I was alone, I could learn German quickly. But I am with my family and they are coming all the time.

Itinéraire
Lieux et chronologie

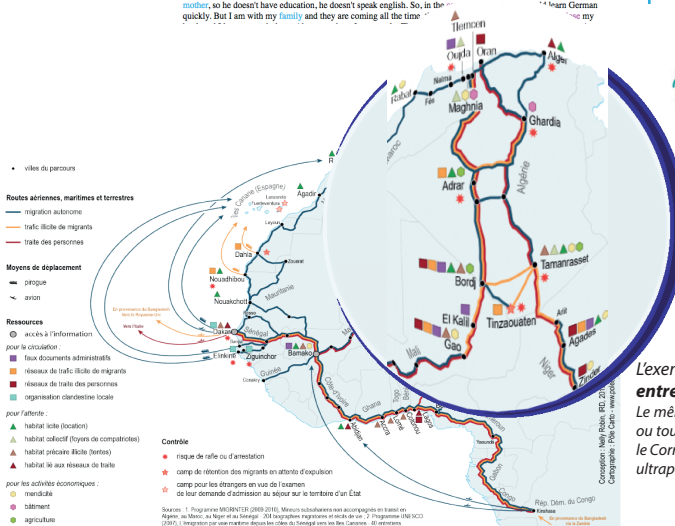
... thématiques (concepts et instances)

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Acteurs
et
Ressources



Exemple de classification des mots clés, issus de la fouille des données, exprimant les dispositifs de gestion des migrations et destinés à être cartographiés automatiquement.



N.Robin, CEPED-MIGRINTER, 2014



2. Production automatique de parcours migratoire(s) par le Visiteur



Ce nouvel outil permet de comprendre la complexité des migrations actuelles, tel que qu'elles sont vécues et perçues par les migrants ; l'ambition est aussi de mieux anticiper les mouvements à venir. Ce champ d'application répond à un besoin formulé par les institutions gouvernementales (comme l'AFD, OFPRA, ...), les agences intergouvernementales (comme l'OIM, le HCR, l'UNICEF, ONUDC, au Moyen-Orient ou en Afrique subsaharienne), les institutions européennes (CE, CEDH, ...) et les acteurs locaux (collectivités locales, aide sociale à l'enfance, associations, ...).

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Quelques autres domaines d'application :

- + Santé mentale
- + Epidémiologie
- + Droit comparé

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*** TETIS
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AgroParisTech, Univ. Montpellier, France

